Drean Steamers, &t.

NEW-YORK and CALIFORNIA STEAM—
SHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit
Sempany of Nicaragan Proprietors.—The splendid double on
the steamship RORTHERN LIGHT, (2.500 tens barden,)
Capt E. L. Tuhlepangh will leave from Pier No. 3, North
Biret at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS,
WEDNESDAY, December 27, connecting with the favorite
semiship CORTES, (2.600 tuns,) over the Nicaragan Transit,
tents, being but twelve soiles of land transportation by carteres. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation
and accommodations. For information or passage apply only
CHARLES MORGAN. Agent, No. 8 Bowling Green.
Letter Bage under up as the office. Letters, 25 ceuss per half
smac.

S. MAIL LINE for CALIFORNIA, via ASPINWALL and PANAMA RAULROAD—Os-IBAY, Jan. 5, 1855, at 2 o'click P. M., from pier foot of treemal. North River, will be dispatched the fleet elecandip ORGE LAW Captain G. V. Fox. U. S. N. to cannot at some with the new and superior ateamship GOLDEN E.

e of secident.

passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 177 West st.,

J. W. RAYMOND. A USTRALIA—\$80 to MELBOURNE.—The dispatch for Kelbourne. Her accommodations for passengers are superior to any ship now up. A limited number will be have at the any excedented low rate of \$80 Nor freight to reason at the lowest rates, apply on board, or to ARRELL & FLLIOT. No. 146 Pearl at., E. KICHARDSON & Co., No. 32 South et.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY-For e HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS On TUESDAY, a 2 at 2 P. M., from pier foot of Warrenett, N. R., by the liktuwu and favorite steamship EMPIRE CITY, Capt. Windle

I. Windle.

Passage can be secured at the Company's office.

Passage can be secured at the Company's office.

Shippera will be amplied with blank bills of lading of the

gent signed by the Company on application at their office. No

ther forms eggeed, and no bills of lading will be signed after

the hour of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company,
No. 177 West at, cor. of Watern. M. O. ROBERTS. No. 177 West et. cor. of Wetren. M. O. ROBERTS.

FOR CHARLESTON and FLORIDA-SemiWestly U.S. Mail Line - The new fact-going steamer
MARION, W. Foster, commander, will leave Pier No. 4
N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Dec 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. preciarly. Fer freight apply on board, where all bills of isoling
will be signed; and for passage at the office of
SPONFORD TILE-TON & Co. No. 50 Broadway.
Through tickets to Fiorida as follows: To Jacksonville, #51;
Plicate & P.

HATAS #33 e SOUTHERNER will succeed, and leave on SAT-

URDAY, Dec. 200

TO R CHARLESTON, S. C.—The superior side-wheel ateanship QUAKER CITY, J. H. H.-Ledon, Commender, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston S. C., on SATERDAY, December 52, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cabin passage, HERRON & MARTIN, No. 374 North Wharves, Philadelphia, Phys. 374 North Wharves, Philadelphia, Tho.

OR SAVANNAH-FARE REDUCED.-The United States Mail atemship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt J. J. Gevin, will reave PHILADELPHIA for SAVAN. FAH on WEDNESDAY Bee 37 at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare 420; Steerage 87. The EFFSTONE STATE, will leave as above the following WEDNESDAY, Agents in New York, SCEANTON & TALLMAN, No. 19 Old-slip, where State-

CROMWELL'S BALTIMORE STEAMSHIP LINE GREAT WESTERN AND SOUTHERN LINE

CROMWELL'S BALTIMORE STEAMSHIP
LINE—GREAT WESTERN AND BOUTHERN LINE
OF TRANSPORTATION.
PARKER VEIN CALEDONIA, LOCUST POINT,
MOUNT SAVAGE, LACKSON.
THOMAS SWAN, GEORGIES' CREEK TOTTEN,
WESTENPORT.
The above first-less headers, forming a new Baitmore
steamship line, of great strength, hall expressly for the Baitmore
steamship line, of great strength, hall expressly for the Baitmore
and heave loss made will be diseached for Baltimore
and new loss made will be diseached for Baltimore
and new loss made will be diseached for Baltimore
pricton of the first catertrinied to ease this the changest,
most reliable and expeditions freight route for the West. All
goods introduct for the West of South, consigned to the Comwithout extra charge. Apply to HENRY S. CROMWELL,
corner Washington and Albanysts, or to Capt JOHN RILEY,
Pier No. 18, North River.

#### Water Care.

THE ORANGE MOUNTAIN WATER-CURE effers the best accommodations for pursuing the treatment for the winter, and terms as reasonable as class where Address O. H. WELLINGTON, M. D. No. 178 12th st., New-York NEW-YORK CITY WATER-CURE, No. 178 12th st., corner of University place.

WATER-CURE, corner of 6th-av. and 35th st. VV - Dr. SHEW unites with Dr. TAYLOR in this large and commedieus establishment, for the Fall and Winter, PA-TIENTS and BOARDERS received at reasonable raiss. Out-door practice properly attended to.

WATER-CURE INSTITUTE and SCHOOL,
No. 18 Luicht-et. - R. T. TRALL, M. D., Proprietor. Accommodatess for 180 persons. Country Establishment at
Fishall, R. Y., Dr. O. W. MAY, Attending Physician.

### Aledicat.

DR. H. C. THORP'S CARMINANTIA for the erre of Consamption, Scrottia, Dyspepsis, or Indiges-tion Liver Complaints, Rheumatian, Ulcers, and all decours arising from my are blood. Suppression of the unual Evacua-tions of tennics, Mercuital diseases. Building, Tabercles of the Lungs, Spitting of Shood, Oravel, &c. Principal office No. 7 West Broadway, in the Girard House. Price 52 per bottle

### Legal Notices.

T a SURROGATE'S COURT, held in and for a the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Office, in the yor New York, on the eighth day of December, one thouseight hundred and fifty four — Present Alexander W. Bradis, Surrogate. In the matter of the application to Morragae, see or Sell the Real Estate of FRANCIS BOWEN, dead On reading and filing due profe by affidavit of the deal personal service of an order on PATRICK CORRIGAN, Administrator of the extate of Francis Bowen, late of the yof New York, deceased, requiring him to appear in this art on the 25th day of May last, and show cause why he huld not be required to mortgage, lease or will the real estate the anid decessed, for the payment of his debit, and he have failed to appear and no cause having been abown to the stray it is ordered that all persons interested in the estate through the property of the county of New York, as the office, in the City of WYork, on the twenty fifth day of January next, at the ock in the forences of that day, then and there to show why authority should not be given to the said frames bowen, decased, as phase and there to show why authority should not be given to the said visiting of the property of standary next, at the ock in the forences of the county of New York, on the twenty fifth day of January next, at the ock in the forences of the said frames bowen, decased, as shall be uncausary to pay each remains to be and the payments. T a SURROGATE'S COURT, held in and for ald Francis Bowen, decased, as shall be necessary to pay A. W. BRADFORD, Surregate.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of A PURELLAND MONEY of Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims egains! THOMAS S. TAYLOR, late of Kinston, Rhoda Island, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles Tracy, No. 18 Williamst., in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of January text.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1804. ASA P. TAYLOR, Administrator. ytlawdom! N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate A PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY REATING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vonders thereof to the subscriber at the residence of John S. Austrik, in 189th at, between 2nd and 3d Ave, in the City of New York, in 189th at, between 2nd and 3d Ave, in the City of New York, and before the twentieth day of March cext.—Dated New York, the sixteenth day of September, 1854.

18 Jawim M. ISAAC H. AUSTIN, Administrator,

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD BEMARENT, has of the City of New York, sair-builder, deceased, to present the ame. with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the house of Mis Demarest, No. 18! West 28th st., in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of February sext.—Dated New York, the twelfish day of August, 1854.

MARIA DEMARENT, Executiv.

3011 S. MEYER, Executor.

MORTGAGE SALE.-Whereas, JOHN ORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, JOHN SMACK, Mortgager, made and delivered to PATRICK S STEWART a cestain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the eleventh day of May, in the year 1854 conditioned for the payment of the sum of two hindred and every-eight dollars and sixteen cents at the expiration of thirty days from the data force aid, with interest, which said mortgage contains a power of sale of the premises on default of payment pursuant to the condition thettof, and which mortgage, with said power of sale therein contained, was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 33 of Mortgages, page 210, on the slevy-outh day of May, 1854.

And whereas default has been made in the condition of said mortgage, by reason of the non-payment of the money secured to be paid thereby, by means whereof the power of sale became operative.

And, whereas there is due and payable at the date hereof.

niced to be paint increay, by mean a secure operative; and, whereas there is due and payable at the date hereof, pop asid mortague, the sam of two hundred and eighty-eight lollars and seventy-dwe cents;
And, whereas, a suit at law was instituted in the Marine Court of the tity of New York upon the bond accompanying and mortague, which built was executed by one Eijah Smack and said John Smack, juiltly, by service of process upon said Elijah, which said suit was never prosecuted to judgment, but a togenthemed any order.

discontinged ann ended is hereby elven, persuant to the tute in such cases nade and previded, that the said mortage title in the case nade and previded, that the said mortage will be furcioned, by a sale of the mortaged premises noted by said mortage, at online auction, at the Merchante telesage in the City of Now York, on the twenty-seventh yor February, in the very 1855, at twelve o'clock, noun, of at day, which said murigaged premises are described as for-

that day, which said fearinged premises are described as lower.

All these two certain left, pieces or parcels of Land, situate, lying one being in the City of New York, bounfed and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty severch street, distant use hundred and sixty units feet four inches from the south west corner of Forty seventh street and for inches, thence when the southerly and parallel with Tunh avenue, and families theme southerly, and parallel with the parallel with Forty avenue, and the forty avenue street, thirty feet cight inches, thence wortherly, and parallel with the Twenthewene one hundred feet four inches in the content of Forty seventh street, thirty feet the parallel with the place of Forty seventh street, their feet thin the content inches, to the place of beginning.— Dated, New York, 27th November, 1874.

TATRICK 5. STEWART, and other parallel with the Parallel of the place of beginning.— Dated, New York, 27th November, 1871 [awdised].

Y. SUPREME COURT-JOHN F. SEY-• MOUR see ROSERT W SEYMOUR against GEORGE WALD - Sun more for morey demand on chafted - (Com-set) - To GFORGE OSWALD: You're bereb, summoned of all action. - Dated New York Oct. 34, 1854. KOLTON, Flaintids Attorney, No. 187 Broadway, row M.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—HENRY T.
GOODING. To the DEFENDANTS: You we hereby summenced to answer the complaint in this action, which has been field in the Office of the Citer of the Otty and County of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at heir office, No. 22 Broadway in the City of New York, within twenty days after service hereof, exclusive of the day of each service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one threamed dollars, with interest from the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, besides the costs of this action.—Date New York, Nov. 1, 1854.

dll lawfur M. Plaintif's attorneys.

CLUEDERME COURT —ELLICOTE LAPHAM.

CIT lawfwM Plaintif's amoracy.

SUPREME COURT.—ELLIOTT E. LAPHAM
Septiest CHARLES W. SHERWOOD—Sommons for a woney demanden contract. (Com.notserved.) To Charles W. Sherwood. You are hereby unumoned and required to answer the
complaint in this action. which will be filed in the office of the
Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City fluid
in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said
complaint on the subscriber, at his office. No. 29 Broadway in
aid City, within twenty days after the service of this comments on you, excluding of the day of such service; and if you
fall to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid,
the plaintiff in this section will take judgment against you for
the sum of two hundred and forty own, beades the custs of rish
action. Dated November 22, 1534.

The said complaint was filed with the Clerk above mentioned
an the 25th day of November, an 1534, at me office.

at the 25th day of November A. D. 1854, 4 the oneat law 6w M.

SUPREME COURT—ONTARIO COUNTY.—
D. ANN E BAEHR agricat AUGUSTUS B SROWN,
Emmed J. H. Gibbon, Nathan H. Stoos we. Danford N.
Barney, Ann E. Backt, Trustee, N. Duttor Wikin, Sum
mone for relief. (Com not served.) To the above small
defendants To the defendant AUGUSTUS B. BROWN,
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the
Clerk of the County of Outsrio and Consumbations, and to ever
a copy of your nawer to the and complaint on the subsciller,
at his office, No II Wallact, in the City of New York, and will be suffered to the County of the day of Server of our beautiful to
the said complaint on the subsciller,
at his office, No II Wallact, in the City of New York, within
the action will apply to the Count of riche relief demanded in
this action will apply to the Count of or the relief demanded in
this action will apply to the Count for the relief demanded in
the complaint. Dated New York Dec 9, 1854

TIME PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK,

Dec 27, 1806
dis lawfer M

J. P. MITCHELL, PIE's Arty E

CUPREME COURT.—BENJAMIN CHAMBELLAIN ASSISTATION
BELLAIN ASSISTATION
BELLAIN ASSISTATION
BELLAIN ASSISTATION
BETT FUANS GEORGE W MEFADERS, LORENZO,
BETT FUANS GEORGE W MEFADERS, LORENZO,
WERT FUANS GEORGE W MEFADERS, LORENZO,
MERT FUANS GEORGE W MEFADERS, LORENZO,
MERT TOWNSEND, TO DEFENDANTS Sirst You are lawrely summend to answer the complisite in this action, and to serve
a copy of your answer on me at Ellicotivitie, Cattaragus
County, New York, within twenty days after the service here
of, exclusive of the day of such service; and if the Defendant's fall to asswer the complisit as aforesaid, the plaintiff will
apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the seld compoint. And you will take setter that the cumpission in this
action was filed in the office of the Clock of Cattaragus
of lawfer M. G. RICE Plaintiff-Attoriey.

LUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the

thing of the Court on that day, and that then and there, some thereafter as counsed can be heard, a motion will de that said report be confirmed New York, December 4.

WM N McINTIES, Commissioners 4.

WHY BARTLETT SMITH.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Abtermen and Commonstive of the City of New York, reliable to the OPENING and LATING OPT of a FURLIC SQUARE, known as BLOOMING LATING SQUARE, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city.—We, she commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-on-stilled matter, hereby give notice to the comparer of owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and mimproved isnds affected thereby, and to all ethers whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who it ay be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MONES MAYNARO, Jr., Eq. our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, J. M. DAVIES, No. 71 Wallest, in this city, on or before the End.

SCOND That any person or persons who may consider themselves agardeved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of JOHNA WEEKS, No. 59 Wallst, in and city, at 50 clock

selves agarleved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the affice of JOHNA WEEKS, No. 35 wallst, in and eity, at 3 o'dock P. M., on the 12th cay of Junery, 1850.

Tittan That is a bestract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps and also all the afficients, each mosts, and other documents which were used by us to maxing our report, have been deposited in the Street Commission of Differ of the Cay and County of New-York, there to remain until the 8d of February, 1850.

Fourar That the indust embraced by the Assessment aforemed are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said sity, hounded, described, and containing as follows; that is to say; On the north, by the scotherly line or side of 4d all; on the east, by the westerly line or side of the fax; on the east, by the westerly line or side of the fax; and on the west, by the casterly line or side of 1th av. and, also, all those other certain lots, pieces and purcels of land fronting on the easterly line or side of the and 60th at. And, also, all the bots fronting on the west-ry side of the 5th av. between 5th and 6th as after and 6th as fax. Bately all the bots fronting on the west-ry side of the 5th av. between 5th and 6th as after and 6th as aft

Sith and 60th star accressed, as laid out on the sain hap of the Commission test.

Firth. That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said city, on SAT URDAY, the 3d day of Vebruary, A. D. 1858, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thoreofter as connect can be heard a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr.; Commissioners, JOHN WESS.

NOW. Tork, Nov. 22, 1864.

New Tork, Nov. 22, 1934.

SUPREME COURT:—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Alformen and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the OPENING OF ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD-ST., from the tillar, to the

City of New York, relative to the OPENING OF ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD-ST., from the 4th-st. to the
Sh-st.

We, the undersigned, Commissioner of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the
owner or owners, occupant or occupant, of all houses and lots,
and improved and uninaproved tained face of thereby, and to
all others whom it may considered our Estimate and Assessment,
Third-Thirty enterors whose interests are affected thereby, and to
all others whom it may considered our Estimate and Assessment,
and the opposed to the same, do present their objections,
in writing, only verified to JOHN B. HOLMES. Eq., our
Chaliman at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 81 Chamberset, (second story, front room,) in this city, on or before
the fourth day of January, 1855.

Second-That any person or persons who may consider
themselves aggreed by said Estimate and Assessment, will be
heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at
Spoleock, P. M., on the 17th day of January, 1855.

Third-That the abstract of the said Festimate and Assessment
tograher with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by as in making
our report, have been deposited in the Streat Commissioner's
Office of the city and country of New York, there to remain us
till this day of February, 1855.

Feurth-That the inthis embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follower: All those pleess of lead, situated in the
asserting the city and country of New York, there to remain usthe outherly said of the lock on either side distraction in the
said city fronting on both sides of One Hundred and Thirtythird-st, between the westerly side of the Fourth-av. and the
asserting the affect of the STATE of New York. As a special term
therefor, to be beld at the City Hall in the said city, on SATURDAY, the third day of February, A. D. 1850, at the opening of
the Count on that ear, an that thee and there, or as special term
thereof, to be beld at the City Hall in

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, by the grace of God, free and independent. To all persons interested in the state of SaMSON TAWS late of the Givy of New-York, doceased as creditors neat of kin, or otherwork, end greening treetings; you and exhed you are hereby cited and required, personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New-York, as its Office, in the Givy of New-York, on the twenty sighth day of Juan next, at eleven o'clock in the forenous of that day, then and there to attend the final settlement of the account of proceedings of Peter B. Sween, Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, and as Administrator of the peofs, chattels and credits of said deceased. In testin cry wherein, we have caused the Seal of Office of said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed. Witness, L. S. Alexander W. Bridford Esquire. Surrogate of which is a said County, at the City of New-York, the fewenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand slabt butdered and fifty four discountered.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of A PURSUANUE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having oblims against JANR BOUSOR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 75 Division-st., in the City of New York, on or before the twenty sixth day of January next.—Dated New York, the twenty second day of July, 1846.

BAMUEL HURLEY, Executors.

JACOB MILES,

St lawform\* JACOB MILES, Lacemont SUPREME COURT.—CITY and COUNTY of NEW YORK—JASPER F GROPSEY, Plaining spainst J. P. DELGADO, Defendant—Sammons for manay demant excontract.—(Com not ser )—To J F DELGADO, the said Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be find in the office of the Clerk of the Clerk and County of New York, at the City Hall in said city of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribes, this dide. No 20 Chambers at, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of nuch service, and if you fall to shewer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintific will take judgment for the sum of one handered and firty dollars, with interest from the Noth day of Suptember one thousand eight hundred and firty four, besides the source of the school.—David October 2 1874.

soute of this accommodated October 2, 1854

SAMUEL C. GEROW, Plaintiff's Attorney
And the aforesaid compleint in the above entitled action,
was fired in the said efficient of the Citer of the City and County of
New Tork, or the 25th day of November A. D. 1886.

New Tork, SAMUEL C. GEROW, Plaintiff's Attorney,
n27 laws will

No. 20 Chambers w., New York

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-THE FROPILE of the STAIR of NEW-YORK, by the Grace of God, free and independent: To all parame interested in the Estate of CAROLINE MORRIS, has of the City of New York, decreased, as creditors, next of Sin, or otherwise, send greating. You and such of you are haroby cited and required, personally, to be and appear before a Surrosage of the County of New York, at his Office, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of June text, at eleven of like in the foremon of that day, then and there to attend the final settlement of the account of proceedings of Peter B. Sweeny, Public Administrator, in the City of New York, as Administrator of the Goods, Chattels and Credits of said decreased.

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, If FEOFLE of the SIAIF Of NEW-10KK,
by the grace of God, free and independent: To all persons interested in the estate of JAMES MARTIN, late of the City of New York, decard, as creditors next at lim, or there wise send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New-York as this office in the City of New-York, on the 25th deay of June reast, at eleven octook in the forenoun of that day, then and there to attend the first settlement of the account of proceedings of Peter B Sweary, Public Administrator, in the City of New-York and as administrator of the roots clusticle and credits of said decasted its testimony whereof we have caused the seal of office of said Surrogate to be hereunton affixed. Witness: ALEX-

ament of said occassed as various of the last will and tes-in testimony whiteof we have caused the seal of office of said Surroughe to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Alex-ander W. Bradtoned said Surropate to be bereunto affixed. Witness, Abraander W. Brached, Esquire, Surropate of our said
[L. s. County at the City of New York, the Alst day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
nucleic and fifty four.

A. W. BRADFORD,
d25 law-ew-M. Surrogate.

# New-Pork Daily Cribune.

THE POULTRY TRADE.

Some of our Ohio subscribers have written to us for information, as to whether they can send Poultry here, and if they can sell it, and for how much, and how it is to be dressed, and how packed, and how sent, &c. Editors are supposed to know more about eating

the article than preparing it for market; but for the purpose of supplying the information, we have applied to Messrs. Miller & Haring, who are reputed the largest wholesale dealers in poultry in New-York. At any rate they sold last season about 400 tuns, and they are selling now, an average of 25 tuns per week. The following are the prices, by the box, Dec. which we have added, as taken from their sales-book

two cents lower than it was curing the cold days of the first week of December, and, as will be seen, a cent or more lower than last year. Poultry is seldom lower than it is now, unless absolutely spoiled, which, if the warm weather had continued, would have been the case now, as the stock on hand is im nonse, and more coming.

Messrs. M. & H. showed us the bill of one con-

signment, on the way from Erie, Pa., of 8,800 pounds. And these large receipts and sales, recollect, are those of only one of many houses in the same trade.

PREPARING POULTRY FOR MARKET. The first grand preparation should be to make every bird fat, for it is only such that sell quick, at a fair price. It is because nearly all that come to market this year are not fat, that the average price runs so low. The birds should be killed in cold, dry weather, by catting off the heads, or, in case of turkeys, cutting the veins of the throat with a sharp pen-knife, while the bird is suspended by the heels. In cutting off heads, draw the skin of the neck back, so that it where it should be tied. Be careful not to break the kin in any other spot. Be sure the birds all bleed freely. Don't scald them. If fat, they can be picked clean while dry. Hang them up by the feet till completely cool or firm. Never feed your fowls just before killing them, thinking to sell a pint of corn by the pound at the price of the meat. You will find it just such a money-making business as the fellow did who stole the skim-milk cheese and hid it in a bag of wool, which the merchant afterward weighed, and charged cheese and all at a wool price. New York poultry-buyers are sharp fellows, and if you stuff with corn they will cut down prices. You may think you can draw the wool over their eyes, but in the end you will pay for the cheese.

PACKING POULTRY FOR SHIPMENT. Procure merchants' dry-goods boxes of the best kindif air tight the better, and clean ryestraw-nothing

else, if you have to go forty miles after the rye. Piace a layer of straw two inches deep in the bottom, and then put in a tier of bodies of birds, each kind together, every one of them resting upon the breast. Never vary that mode. Now put straw around so that in no place the mest and boards touch, and over the bodies so that the next tier will not touch the lower one, and so on till the box is full. Cover the top with as much straw as you can press down, so as to nail on the lid, which must be fastened with hoops. If you are sure of cold weather you can ship your box by a slow line, for it will keep sweet just as long as it keeps cool. It is safest to send it by express. Mark the destination plain and full.

Be sure never to "drsw" any kind of poultry, particularly turkeys and chickens, for the New-York market. It makes ten to twenty-five per cent. difference in favor of the former. Other markets require that these birds should be already prepared for

GAME BIRDS.

These are sent entire. They may be packed in the same way or in barrels. They are frequently sent loose in baskets or crates. If the weather is cold, that will do. They never should be packed. The quantity sent to this market is enormous. The Mil-scankee Sentanel says that eight hundred and sixty dozen quails have been sent from that to vn this season. Our correspondent asks, "Should poultry be

salted !" Most emphatically, so. The least amount of salt in a box would produce deliquescence, followed by must, taint, carries, if the weather turned warm. VENISON.

Peer, if sent entire to market, are simply disemboweled. Most usually the saddle only is sent. In that case, the fore-quarters are skinned, and the skin turned back and wrapped around the hind-quarters and tied. This keeps the meat clean. In selling, all is sold together-skie, meat and logs. The price of saudles row is 11 @ 12 cents per pound. The skins are

legs and skin. The quantity of Venison this fall in market has been unusually large, owing to the early deep snow in the forests. One dealer informed us that he was advised of 1,100 saddles in transitu. It comes from Vermont, Carada, North-Eastern New-York and Michigan, and other western States in the greatest abundance. Considerable comes from the southern tier of New York counties, and from Northern Penasylvania. Never use salt upon Venison to be sent to market. If it cannot be sent fresh, salt very lightly. and smoke the hams a little and dry them well, and pack in same way recommended for poultry, and you will always find sale for venison hams in this market. If these directions are followed, poultry and game may be sent to New-York from Iowa and Missouri

with safety and profit. WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 21, 1854. Legislation for the District of Columbia appears to awaken more interest in the House than could have been expected. The bill for the reorganization of the Courts is of a very radical character, and seems to be generally approved out of doors. By abolishing the old Courts it displaces the Judges, as a matter of course, and these have had interest enough with members to get up a warm opposition to the bill-at least, to the decapitating feature of it. Mr. May, who boldly urges the propriety of dismissing the old Judges, has a personal grudge against a portion of them, which, it is fair to presume, is not without some weight with him. He is a native of this city, and until some four years ago resided About that the he became excited while conducting a cause in the District Court, and gave such open offense to the Judges by the use of irreverent language, as to induce them to strike his name from the list of Attorneys or Selicitors. his name from the list of Attorneys or Schicitors. He then removed to Baltimore, which place he now represents in Congress, and brings forward the bill for the reorganization of the Courts of the District; and by which he, at the same time, throws his old adversaries out of employment. I will not charge that these are the motives which I will not charge that these are the motives which prompted Mr. May, since he brings forward an enlightened and improved system of jurisprudence, which will be of great benefit to this community. Still, his personal grievances may have given a keener edge to the knife of reform almost without his knowledge.

Judge Cranch, the oldest of the Judges, was accorded in 1800, and regularly discharged his

appointed in 1800, and regularly discharged his duties until about five years ago. He enjoys uni-versal respect for his talents, learning, and virtues: and his dismissal, though he is ne longer capable of discharging the duties of his station, would awaken discharging the duties of his station, would awaken much sympathy, and not a little complaint against the new arrangement. On the other hand, it is alleged that the public business of a community of seventy thousand people is delayed in consequence of his physical disability; and that it would be better to confer a pension on him than to continue him in a situation the duties of which he cannot fulfill. He is from Massachusetts originally, and Mr. Eliiot of that State, who, it seems, is his relative, made a warm appeal in his behalf in reply to Mr. May. The latter gentleman insists on turning out all the old Judges on the ground that their attachment to ancient usages will disquality their attachment to ancient usages will disqualify them to introduce the reformed system. He seems to act on the principle that men should not put new wine into old bottles. But is not the same objection applicable to the whole legal profersion! Precedent is the sum of the lawyer's

The other Judges-Crawford, Dunlop, and Morrell-are respectable gentlemen, but not remark-

rell-are respectable gentlemen, but not remarkable. I believe, for learning or ability; but whether they will be succeeded, under the new regulation, by better or abier men, may be doubted.

The Court of Claims and the new Judiciary system for the District, will give the President the opportunity of dispensing a little patronage; but patronage will not redeem him or his Administration from the almost universal condemnation of tion from the almost universal condemnation of the public. The whole concern is past praying

Judge Douglas is at his post. He has turned Judge Douglas is at his post. He has turned out whiskers which are unbecoming to him. They contract the dimensions of his face, and give him a rather b'hoyish appearance. Speaking of whiskers, they are becoming quite the fashion in the Senate. Even Mr. Badger, who, until recently, has been intolerant of that ornament, has a side as it which cause him to resemble the late. grisly pair, which cause him to resemble the late John Davis, of Massachusetts. They are, on the whole, an improvement, and I hope he will stick to them, since they evince a progressive spirit. He is the oldest of Federal conservatives, and it is He is the oldest of Federal conservatives, and it is refreshing to witness in him a departure from ancient usage in anything—except in the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Badger's mind is moulded after the pattern of the Blackstones and Mansfields, of England. Without being mean or mercenary, he instinctively clings to the side of power. He has little confidence in the people, and believes in a strong government—the stronger the better, consistently with nervoual liberty—for a class. consistently with personal liberty—for a class.
The English Government is his ideal of perfection.
Still, there is much that is good in Mr. Badger,
mauger that shameful Nebraska speech and vote. mauger that shameful Nebraska speech and vot He is proud and captions—but, on the whole, conscientious man, and a good citizen. His speech in favor of raising the salaries of Members

and Judges was characteristic.

The Court of Claims, which has passed the Senate, will doubtless save a great deal of time to the two Houses, should it become a law; but the unfortunate issue of the Mexican Commission will cause it to be viewed suspiciously by the public. The bill seems to provide every imaginable precaution against fraud and imposition apon the national Treasury, and it cannot be doubted that there would be fewer fraudulent claims passed

there would be fewer transcent than under the present system.

The Administration, while taking care of the interests of religion and morality, by the appoint-ment of a Governor for Utah, was not forgetful of those of Slavery at the same time. Col. is a Southern man, of course, and a Virginian. You have, doubtless, been informed that his confirmation was not without some discussion in the Senate: there being an apprehension that he might hold on to his military position, while exercising the functions of Governor. OBSERVER.

### BISHOP HOPKINS ON THE NATURALI-ZATION LAWS.

To the Editor of The K. Y. Tribine. SIR: Bishop Hopsins, of Vermont, delivered a lec ture on this subject at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in Hoboken, on the 18th inst., to a respectable audience. The gentleman does not approve of Know-Nothingian, nor does he disapprove of it. He is on the fonce, leaning first one side and then the other, as circumstances seem to demand. He commenced by taking decided grounds against secret organizations; still he thought that a party like the Know-Nothings, numbering so many members, must have truth for its foundation. I do not understand that mere numbers establish the truth or falsehood of any cause, and consequently I beg leave to differ with him. He also stated that universal suffrage ought to be based upon universal intelligence and morality, and that foreign ers, destitute of morality and intelligence, should not be allowed to vote. He did not inferenthe audience whether the same rule should be applied to natives but in the face of the last efficial census, which shows that in some of the States more than one quarter of the native adult white inhabitants are unable to read and write, he coolly and deliberately states that the natives of the United States are all educated and enlightened! While admitting that the prevailing corruption in government is owing to the ignorance of the voters of foreign birth, he did not even mention the connection l-tween the corruption of Government and Slavery. Perhaps the Bishop's logical mind cannot understand why a Government, wielded for the purpose of perpetuating and extending the most immoral and degrading state of society must of necessity be immoral. Or, perhaps he does not know that the

of the alsveholders, and that the laws of the United States were made and executed by slave-drivers or their tools; that every man of really high moral principles has been excluded from office because of his opposition to Slavery. Being ignorant of these facts, he cannot be aware of their consequences; he cannot know that, under such circumstances, immorality, corruption, and degradation must become the inherent qualities of the Government, and that their influence upon the community must be immeasurably more pernicious, and more demoralizing, than all the other causes to which he referred.

The champions of Know Nothingism declaim is vain against the ignorance of foreigners so long as instruction to one-fifth of our native population is made by law a State-Prison offence in one-half of the States of this Union. Solong as Slavery rules supreme conour empire, it is and must be the chiefest source of de basement; and so long as this chiefest source exists, it is superfluous to invent an imaginary one

The Bishop's remedy for this gigantic evil (meaning the foreign vote, and not Slavery) is simple: he wants the naturalization laws of the United States executed in such a manner that they will be useless. He desires the Judges " to make the business of naturalization more circumstantial than a murder trial." The foreigner who desires to be naturalized "is to give positive proof of his morality; negative evidence will not avail him anything; he is to prove that he has not committed an immoral act during five years, and then be rejected!" He "is to be examined in regard to his knowledge of the Constitution, and if he does not know it thoroughly, he is still to be rejected." Lastly, "he must prove his attachment to American principles and to the well-being of the State." The Bishop did not inform us how; but I suppose the poor fellow will have to pro-duce testimony showing that he has been smashed on one of our railroads, or drowned as a passenger on one of our vessels, or been knifed in one of our hotels; as regative evidence is to be rejected. If this plan is carried out, the Bishop thinks the number of foreigners that would be transformed into citizens would be materially reduced, and the efforts of the Know-Nothings for that purpose useless.

As it has been my misfortune to disagree with the Bishop on many points of his argument, I feel very happy to certify my entire concurrence in this las part of the lecture. Hebeken, Dec. 20 1854. RIGHT.

"A PLEASANT DAY IN A WARD SCHOOL"

To The Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of 11th inst. is an interesting notice of a visit to one of the Ward Schools of this City. The writer informs us that it was on the menthly "reception day;" and that it has been found convenient to set "apart a special time for the entertairment of parents and visitors," by "ad-"vanced literary and musical exercises." On this occasion "these exercises consisted of music, reading compositions, reading, history, arithmetic, &c." The writer of the notice referred to gives us no account of the exercises, (with a single exception,) further than that which is contained in the following words: "At the close of the exercises, brief addresses were made, and the audience dispersed, highly gratified with the condition and character of the school. Numerous drawings, and other specimens of the work of the pupils, were exhibited, and drew many expressions of unaffected admiration." The exception made above has reference to music;

on this subject the writer thus speaks: "Among the most noticeable of the musical performances were the song, ' Do they miss me at home?' sung by one " of the pupils to her own accompaniment on the piano, and the closing duet, 'Sweetly sighs the breeze, by two misses-all of which were highly "creditable to themselves and to their teachers."

Now, as I have seen something of music in schools, and have especially observed its liability to abuse, or was led on reading this notice, to ask myself, "For "what is music introduced into schools" In the few remarks which follow, I have no reference to the particular Ward School mentioned in the notice already in part quoted, but refer only to the subject in general.

The answer which was immediately suggested to the above question was something like this: The first and immediate object is the development of the natural intuitive power of the children in the department of sounds—or the general cultivation of the ear and the voice by a practical investigation of elementary music. For example, children in large classes, or in classes of from 50 to 100 pupils, may pursue the study of the nature of the tone realm, or may so investigate the nature of sounds as to acquire a very good elementary practical knowledge of the relation of their length, of their pitch, and of their length, of their pitch, and of their cloud, with the sounds of song, their nature, relations and classification, as with the sounds of speech; and this may include, to a limited extent, the proper expression of the various feelings in tone language; so that the child shall not be liable to mistake successions or combinations of sounds, as adapted to express the emotions of grief, joy, &c. This, then, is the very first thing at which the teacher should aim in the musical department in schools, or in classes of children.

To this may be added (though we regard it as quite secondary in importance) some knowledge of musical

To this may be added (though we regard it as quite secondary in importance) some knowledge of musical notation; and the children may become acquainted with notes, the staff, clefs, flats, sharps, and the various characters or signs by which music is represented to the eye, and be able to interpret them, or to sing casy examples at sight. No considerable attements, however, can be made in singing as an art, or in music as a science, in the district or ward or grammar schools—for sufficient time is not afforded for such a surpasse.

mar schools and more important use of music in school is to be found in its adaptedness to educational purposes, or to human development generally, in the physical, intellectual and moral departments. The study of music in school should be preeminently a practical study; it should be presented in a concrete form, or in its connection with the nature of the child, and by ne means as an abstract scientific study. In the most natural and pleasing means of presenting the subject, the teacher should always so direct his efforts as to insure the proper bringing out and training of the ear to the voice. The vocal growth of his pupils must be kept constantly before his mind.

Again, the music lesson should always call forth thought on the part of the pupils; unless music be so taught as to become a mental disciplinary study, its true power in school must be in a great measure lost. And last, though not least, the music lesson should be felt in its moral power. We have already alluded to this use of music in schools, where we have said, by implication at least, that the pupils should, in the earlier stages of musical study, become acquainted with the elements of expression, so as to decode upon such a purpose.

A second and more important use of music in school

with the elements of expression, so as to decide upon the general emotional character of the successions or combinations of sounds. We only add, under this tend, that music in school should always be so conducted as to awaken the kindly feelings of the pupils; for it is peculiarly and presumently adapted to this moral end.

The awhitet of music in schools is a most important

for it is peculiarly and presumently anapter to this moral cird.

The subject of music in schools is a most important one; but music in schools should be something very different from mere song singing, be that ever so good. In every school where a considerable number of pupils are brought together, a few will be found who have an extraordinary talent for song.

It will always be pleasing to the others, and to parents or visitors, to hear these sing; but such singing is no evidence that music is properly taught in school, and such an exhibition is almost invariably attended with recuits unfavorable to the maral and intellect test character of the favored pupils themselves.

As a parent, having had much experience in this matter, I sheuld be unwilling to have my child thus

As a parent, having had much experience in the water, I should be unwilling to have my child thus inging in the public school. I should regret expendingly to have him engage in an exercise so sure to braw out his vanity, and to fill his little heart with order and self-cocceit.

There is yet one other view which I would like to present. The children cannot learn to play on an instrument at school. The idea is absurd. Shall my still dearly the thing which is receiving her place forter.

instrument at school. The idea is absurd. Shall my ittle daughter, then, who is receiving her piano-forte lessors at home go into the school as to a concert, for the entertainment of a comparatively large audience, and there exhibit not that which she has acquired in connection with school study, but by private unities? I am most friendly to the proper introducen of music as a school study, but should be sorry to see it degraded to a mere means of entertainment. Let music entertain, indeed, and especially set is always please the pupil, yet not more so then reading, or grammar, or arithmetic. All these studies should be made to please; and if they are not so treated, something is wrong, in the teacher, or in the condition of the school.

the school.
Your obedient servant, LOWELL MASON
New-York, Dec. 12, 1854.

TE XAS.

TEXAS.

From The New Orleans Picayone, Dec. 16.

The steamaship Louis-ana serviced this morning from Indianola and Gelveston, bringing Gelveston papers to the 1sth inst. The News of that date has the following paragraphs:

We are pleased to learn from The Waco Era, that a large smount of ground has been put in wheat this fall, in McLennan County, notwithstanding the difficulty and experse that the farmers have encountered in procuring a sufficient quantity of seed, having in many instances been compelled to send a long distance to procure it.

The Western Thesa says a large amount of sugarcane has been raised around San Autonio.

A meeting was to be held in Galveston, on the evening of the 1sth, to consider the propriety of appointing delegates to the Southern and Western Commercial Convention, to be held in New Orleans on the second Monday in January next.

The Ranging companies, commanded by Captains Henry and Rogers, arrived at San Antonia on the 6th. The Ledger, of the 7th, says:

"The other companies are expected in to-day, and will be mustered into the service of the United States at this place, the two companies now in our city having already been mustered in at Fredericksburg."

will be mustered into the service of the United States at this place, the two companies now in our city having already been mustered in at Fredericksburg."

On the lat inst, the new line, carrying the United States mail from San Antonio to Santa Fé, via El Paso, left the former city. They had two good carriages, drawn each by four mules, and accompanied by seven men, well armed with rides, revolvers, "Ar-"kansas toothpicks," &c.

The Squan Mercury says that town and county, Guadalupe, are receiving a liberal share of the immigration this season.

A neceting was to be held at Gonzales on the 13th lines, for the purpose of consulting upon the access.

A meeting was to be held at Gonzales on the 13th inst., for the purpose of consulting upon the secesity and practicability of navigating the Guadalupe River from the bay to that point, and of devising ways and means to promote that desirable object.

The Galesson Prices Current, of the 14th, says:

"We have to report a continued absence of activity in our markets owing to bad roads, low waters, and the depression in the money markets in the great commercial cities. As yet, we have no reports from above of sufficient water in the Trinity for successful navigation, though the laterains give good grounds of hope for a rise. The Brazos is navigable to Washington, and the steamers Brazos and Harris are now regularly in the trade. The weather, for several days past, has been either rainy or unpleasantly cold, retarning out-door movements. The receipts of produce for the last seven days amount only to 885 bales cotton, 31 hhds sugar, 11 bbls molasses, a cargo of lumber, and some minor articles.

THE UNITED STATES AND DOMINICA.

Extract from a letter dated

Extract from a letter dated

"Sax Doningo, Nov. 29, 1854.

"It is a positive fact that your Government is making or has made a treaty with the Diminicans. By it the Bay of Samana is to be ceded to the United States for a naval dept. In reture, the United States for a naval dept. In reture, the United States are to officially sechnowledge the independence of Dominica. There is some hitch about the details. As near as I can find out, they want some modification of your tariff or port regulations, which Mr. Cesancau, who is the American Minister Plenipotentiary, has no authority to promise, though, they say, the Frendent is willing to do it without. Perhaps it is adjusted by this time. If it is, you will doubtless have the business officially announced in the forthcoming Message of Gen. Pierce. Most people here who know anything about it, think it is a step toward annexation, and the planeters and traders are jubiliant accordinally. Some of the old Spanish stock go against it, for the same reason. Everyway considers that with such an ally as the United States on their side, they would have no more difficulty in keeping the upper hand of Soulouque's folks, at the other cod of the biland.

"I suppose you do not know much about your new afflies! I will give you the benefit of my short experience. Here in Sau Domingo and I suppose, elsewhere, they are of mixed Spanish and African blood, in all sorts of proportions. Two thirds of them are what you would call mulations, they have half-advant different names for them here, and pretty much all the other third are black. There are a few pure whites, principally Spanish—hardly any English or Americans. They work just as much as they have to, and no more. Their language, religion, customs, &c., are a good deal like Cupa. They have the Haytiens, with whom they have been at war for years like policen. This is the main article in their political creed. San Domingo is a decaying, little old town, with a Spanish cathedral, areasal. &c. I have not been into the interior, but I am

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

The National Race Course, alias the Brick Yard, has succumbed to the hardness of the times, and falten into the hands of the Sherif of Queen's County. It is soon to be put under the hanmer, but in what shape we do not hear. The proprietors of West Fushing lots, who intend to build in the spring, should be stirring to provide themselves with brick. We are not prone to rejoice over the misfortunes of others, or to look upon calamities with an undimmed eye. But in this case, we doubt whether a steamenie of forty-horse power could draw out a tear from under our owe systial. There was so much unmatched meanness in foisting this Race Course upon the people of Newtown, and without affording them an opportunity to say "boo" against it, or for it, we cannot think that there is any one who will demor at the retribution that has overtaken a demoralizing humbug. [Flushing Journal.

TRIAL OF THE NAN FRANCISCO ENGINE.—The new fire engine, built by Wm Jeffers for Vigilant Eagine Company, No 9, of San Francisco was again tested on Saturday evening, in front of Fireman's Hall, in presence of a large number of spectators. Alfred Carsen, Chief of the New-York Department; Israel D. Veloor, Chief of the Brooklya Department; Israel D. Veloor, Chief of the Brooklya Department; Israel D. Veloor, Chief of the Brooklya Department; Israel No. 3, 5, and 8. They drew her water through sixteen feet of suction, and played through fifty feet of Nos. 3, 5, and 8. They drew her water through sixteen feet of suction, and played through fifty feet of hose, with the following result:

On the first trial, through an open butt of 2½ inches, a stream was thrown to a distance of 63 feet; on the second trial, with a 1½-inch nozzle, the stream was forced a distance of 144 feet; on the third trial, through a 1 inch nozzle, a distance of 166 feet and seven inches wes gained when the hose burst; on the fifth trial, with two 1-inch streams, a distance of 144 feet was reached, and the hose burst. The night being exceedingly cold the firemen labored under much inconvenience; but the result shown satirfied all as to the good qualities of the new engine.

Masonic —The following officers were elected in Jopa Lodge, F. A. M., at the last meeting: Robert Whidden, M., George W. Band, S. W.; Edwin Scranton, J. W. Richard Shrip, Secretary; H. A. Briggs, Treasurer; Thos. Hunders, S. D.; John Soydam, J. D.; M. Hackett, Tiler. The officers were duly installed by P. W. M. Pettik.

SERIOUS ASSAULT UPON A MAN AND WIFE,—On Saturday night last a serious assault was committed on a man named McNamera and his wife, in their house on the serier of Bridge place and Nevins at. Other families occupy the same premises. Three men who lived in the room above, on account of some domestic differences, broke open the door of the room occupied by McNamara, tore him and his wife set of bed, and best bim badly. In the affray a small child was so seriously injured that its recovery is considered doubtful. Officers McNamara, O'Rourke and Phelam, of the Second District Police arrested the assailants, but on taking them to the Sation-House one of them succeeded in essaying. The other two were ocked up.

Kings County Cincuit Count-Before Judge Reckwell.—Wesley Sandford and Frederick Edwards.—This was an action for essault and battery, brought by pisinist, a was an action for essault and battery, brought by pisinist, a green country of the project of a hotel in Genire et., New York, ascending the projector of a hotel in Genire et., New York, known as "Haumony Hall." The facts proved were that the known as "Haumony Hall." The facts proved were that the defendant commenced a series of practical jokes at the plaintiff, such as shouting corks, &c., in his face, and on the plaintiff, such as shouting corks, &c., in his face, and on the plaintiff, such as shouting corks, &c., in his face, and on the plaintiff, such as shouting corks, &c., in his face, and on the plaintiff retoring the defendant harded a stone bottle, striking him in the face, and statily depriving him of the sight of the rights eye, under the charge of Hill Henor, rendered a werdlet. The shouting for \$2.000, the whole amount claimed, without the property of the state of

and of the fendant fendand run through the Court ad-fourned till the second Tuesday of February, 1852. ROBBED OF A WATCH —Officers Matthews and Osbern, of the First District Police, arrested a young man yesleg-day on suspicion of being implicated in the theft of acid watch from Charles F. Tusaint. It appears that Tusaint called in signor-store in the view rate, and after drinking somewhat araried off and was followed by three persons with the person arrested was committed.

INTEMPERANCE.—A woman, named Deghan, re-siding in Kelsey's alley was found dead in her apartment on Saturday morning. The cause was supposed to be congestion for the brain from the use of liquor.

worth 75 to 87] cents. Venison carcasses are worth 7 | Government of the United States has been carried on | Secents per pound. This includes head and horas, | during the last thirty years for the exclusive benefit |